

The Court previously explained to Plaintiff (Dkt. #15) that to survive dismissal, the amended complaint “must plead ‘enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Clemens v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.*, 534 F.3d 1017, 1022 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting

1 *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). The plausibility standard “asks for
2 more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129
3 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). “[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer
4 more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged – but it has not
5 ‘show[n]’ – ‘that the pleader is entitled to relief.’” *Id.* at 1950 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P.
6 8(a)(2)).

7 The amended complaint alleges the following events: On July 23, 2009, Plaintiff
8 accompanied a neighbor, Mr. Woods, to the superior courthouse. While there, Plaintiff
9 witnessed Woods being arrested on an outstanding warrant by several Maricopa County
10 Sheriff Officers (“MCSO”). Plaintiff was “shaken” and “in terror at this point because the
11 events were so unexpected [and] represented a grave injustice.” Dkt. #16 at 2-3. The
12 MCSOs who arrested Woods did not respond when Plaintiff asked, “Where are you taking
13 him?” Another MCSO informed Plaintiff that the bond amount was \$800 and could be paid
14 at the courthouse bond counter. Plaintiff learned that \$100 bills would not be accepted and
15 had to rush to a nearby bank and return to the courthouse. MCSOs instructed Plaintiff to pay
16 at the jail across the street where Woods would be taken. Woods was released on bond
17 shortly before midnight. Dkt. #16 at 1-3.

18 Plaintiff asserts that the Sheriff has an obligation to promptly take an arrested person
19 to jail for processing. Had the Sheriff promptly transported Woods to jail, Plaintiff contends,
20 he would have been released sooner and without bail. Plaintiff alleges that the failure of that
21 to happen in this case diminished his “right to the pursuit of happiness” and caused him to
22 “suffer extreme anxiety, mental duress, stress and financial hardship[.]” *Id.* at 3.

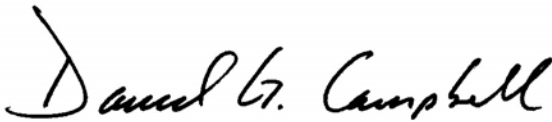
23 Defendants argue, correctly, that the events alleged by Plaintiff, even when accepted
24 as true, are wholly insufficient to state an actionable civil rights claim. Dkt. #18 at 2-5.
25 Plaintiff was not arrested by Defendants, and he does he allege that they took any direct
26 action against him. The arrest of Woods on a valid warrant, even if the arrest caused Plaintiff
27 emotional distress, does not constitute a violation of Plaintiff’s civil rights. Nor has Plaintiff
28 shown a civil rights violation based on the purported delay in taking Woods to jail or

1 Plaintiff's efforts to post bond. The Court will dismiss the amended complaint for failure to
2 state a claim for relief.

3 **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 4 1. Defendants' motion to dismiss (Dkt. #18) is **granted**.
5 2. The amended complaint (Dkt. #16) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim for
6 relief.
7 3. Defendant James Jobe's motion to dismiss for insufficiency of service of
8 process (Dkt. #19) is **denied** as moot.
9 4. The Clerk is directed to **terminate** this action.

10 DATED this 5th day of February, 2010.

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14 David G. Campbell
15 United States District Judge
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